

THE PLAGUE IN HONGKONG.

A proclamation was published in a Government Gazette Extraordinary at Singapore on the 18th instant setting forth that vessels calling from the ports of Hongkong, Canton, Amoy, Swatow, Hainan, Pakhoi and Macao shall not be allowed to land Chinese immigrants in that Colony that no such ship shall disembark, or cause or suffer to disembark, any Chinese immigrant; and that the owner, agent, consignee and master of such ship shall be bound to see that any Chinese immigrant vessel leaves the waters of the Colony twenty-four hours after receipt of notice to that effect. The penalty for communicating or attempting to communicate with a ship is \$100 or fine, or six months' imprisonment. One of the special rules made under the Singapore Prevention of Diseases Ordinance provides that:—(a) "No vessel coming from China, French Indo-China, Borneo or Siam shall enter any port in the Colony without the permission of the Chief Medical Officer of the Settlement or his Deputy, hereinafter included in the term Health Officer." (b) "Every vessel which is not a steamship shall be subject to port of arrival by a Port Officer shall proceed at once to the Quarantine ground and hoist the Quarantine flag, and shall remain there until released by the Health Officer, or until notified to leave the waters of the Colony."

It may not be generally known, but it is nevertheless a fact, that at the time from which Chinese water-borne vessels are so-called "fresh water" in supplying vessels in the colony is situated close to the Chinese plague depot and insanitary burial ground at Lai-chi-kick. If, as is alleged, a considerable portion of the shipping frequenting this port to be their fresh water supply from Chinese, it might be to the advantage of the shipping community to exercise a little discretion at the present juncture, even though it may cost a few cents per ton more to obtain pure water from those who are in a position to provide the same, than from those who are not. At the present time the Sanitary authorities are issuing the following notices to the owners of hundreds of insanitary yachts, situated in all parts of the colony:—

"No one is hereby given, on behalf of the Sanitary Board, that the Permanent Committee appointed by the Sanitary Board under No. 2 of the Bye-laws dated 11th May, 1894, are satisfied that the building No. 10, Street 10, is such a dirty and insanitary condition as to constitute a danger to health, and that you are required to have the said building forthwith thoroughly cleaned, colour-washed and disinfected to the satisfaction of the Permanent Committee."

Disregard of this notice will subject you to a fine not exceeding \$100 or to imprisonment not exceeding six months, and to payment of all expenses incurred by the Permanent Committee to cleaning, colour-washing, and disinfecting the premises, and to the cost of moving all dirt and refuse from the premises, and to the cost of the service of this notice."

At home this sort of business is done in a very different way. In Glasgow, for instance, owners of insanitary houses are summoned to appear before a Special Committee appointed under the provisions of section 32 of the Glasgow Police (Amendment) Act, 1890, and there orders are issued to rectify their houses unless they can show that the information of the police is untrue, or that the information of the police is incorrect and misleading. As an instance the following, culled from a recent issue of the Glasgow Weekly Herald, may be cited with a view to showing the summary character of such proceedings in a civilised city:—

"The house owned by Mr. William Lorimer, 44 Kent Street, and situated at 15 Calton Street, 43 Monroe Street, and 46 and 48 Gibson Street, was certified as unfit for human habitation on the ground generally that they were out of repair, defective in light and ventilation, damp, and otherwise without suitable accommodation. Mr. Lindsay, a student Clerk of Police, said that this was a dilapidated black building, almost fit to be condemned by the Dean of Guild Court. Mr. Paul, a lawyer, said that the case should be delayed for a fortnight, in order to have the property surveyed by a competent person to meet the police. Mr. C. W. Forth pointed out that, if the case was appealed to the Sheriff, it must be decided within seven days, showing it was not the intention of the Act to wait upon the convenience of parties when it was found that the property was in a condition like this. The dwellings were ordered to be closed in a month, as were also those owned by Mr. J. L. Morgan, 171 James Street, Bridgeport, and Messrs. William McEwen & Sons, 140 London Street, the same block."

To-day a number of children, needles and pins, a chair-cooler, improved the shining floors of early morning by annexing scraps of wood, combs, paper and shavings of rubbish thrown out of Messrs. Asquith's, plague-stricken premises opposite Messrs. Lane and Crawford's store in Queen's Road, and carrying them to their own sweet homes regardless of the probability of the dirt being a source of infection. When the police and the officers of the Sanitary authorities, who should take reasonable precautions to prevent plague germs being carried all over the Colony in the reckless manner indicated? The present sluggish methods of disinfecting houses could surely be vastly improved upon.

Another of our absentee officials has received notice to return to duty—Mr. Hugh MacCall, the able and indefatigable Sanitary Superintendent. If a few more officials now on leave were directed to return to their duties in this colony, or else stay away for ever and a day, the colony would be a very different place. It is asserted that the soldiers engaged in the disinfecting and cleaning of unhealthy houses have been demanding and accepting bribes from the Chinese whose quarters they visit. We do not believe it for a moment; we publish the story simply as a note that calls for exposure. One instance is said to have occurred on or about Monday last, at a gun shop kept by Yau Choi, in Queen's Road, close to the Police Station; here, according to the Chinese, the soldiers entered and at once said there was a very bad smell about the rear of the premises. "Must make a whitewash." To this the innkeeper objected (which is probably true enough) and the soldier is alleged to have then said "I spoke no Chinese, whitewash, wash, wash, wash." Then it is asserted that the soldiers accepted a proffered dollar and went away, leaving the place all right. The reason given for this story is that the Chinese pay such reports going about, and as we feel that they are nothing but scandalous allegations, it is necessary that the individual now concerned in this particular case should have an opportunity to take up the matter and show that he is innocent, and a noteworthy example should be made of the rascals who cause all this trouble.

The latest official returns are as follow:—

	New Deaths	Cured	Under Treatment
Hospital ship Hygieia	0	0	9
Kennedy-town	4	3	44
Slough or House	2	3	73
Alce Memorial	2	6	50
Private houses	0	6	0
Total	8	18	176

Deaths from the outbreak (9th May) up to June 28th, noon, 2,157; grand total, 2,175.

From noon until 5 p.m. to-day:—At Tung Wah branch (including now only the Slaughter House) new cases 1; deaths since 1; sent to Canton in junk 1; total remaining under treatment at the Tung Wah branch 54.

NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The following telegrams from our San Francisco exchanges were "crowded out" of last night's issue:—

LONDON, May 25th. Justin McCarthy, chairman of the Irish Parliamentary party, has issued an appeal to Irish people for aid to maintain for the remainder of the session the constant attendance of the Irish members of Parliament. He adds: "Without a prompt and generous response it is impossible to prepare for the general election, which cannot long be delayed."

In the House of Commons to-day James O'Connor called the Government's attention to the similarity of the offence of Polli to the recently condemned Italian anarchist, to that of John Daly, the Irish political prisoner, saying that the latter was condemned to penal servitude for life, while the former only received a sentence of ten years' imprisonment. Mr. O'Connor asked whether, in view of the facts, Daly, who had been ten years in prison, might not be released. John Redmond pointed out that Polli had confessed, while Daly maintained that the bombs he was connected with had been placed where they were found by agents of the police.

Mr. Asquith said that the Government did not regard this as a proper time to interfere with the sentence imposed on Daly.

"The Irish people," said Mr. Redmond, "were given to understand at the last election that amnesty would be granted to political prisoners, therefore I charge the Government with breach of faith."

Mr. Asquith did not reply to the charge. F. A. Somers & Co., steamship owners and brokers of London and Liverpool, have filed the liabilities of the company at £114,500. There is a deficit of £26,881. The failure is said to be due to low freights.

PARIS, May 25th. An anarchist editor, Hissot, in Dijon, has been sentenced to two years in prison and fined 3,000 francs for having published an article insulting the army.

Guerin, Beulin and Guich, anarchists, have been arrested. Guich is worth 6,000 francs. He made a will bequeathing 30,000 francs for the benefit of his anarchist comrades in the event of his death.

Le Figaro says Sybil Sanderson, the prima donna, is betrothed to a member of the Vanderbilt family of New York.

Miss Sanderson said this evening that the statement in Le Figaro was utterly unfounded. She had never known any one named Vanderbilt, she said, and she was not betrothed to anybody. She added that she was wedded to her art, and the stage.

Mr. Feytaud has declined the task of forming a Cabinet and has urged President Carnot to summon M. Bourgeois. It is understood that the President agrees, and if Bourgeois declines, M. Brisson will be asked to form a Cabinet, in which Bourgeois will have a portfolio.

Later. M. Bourgeois has definitely refused to form a Cabinet and M. Brisson has been summoned to the Elysée.

LISBON, May 25th. Thomas de Souza Rosa, Portuguese Minister to Washington, has been appointed Minister to Paris.

BERLIN, May 25th. The people of Cassel have been excited for several days by reports of the treatment of political prisoners in the city of Cassel. A mob gathered at Old Market square and mobbed the police there and sang the "Marseillaise." A strong force of police sent to disperse them was stoned and beaten back. The mobbers finally scattered and fled. The mobbers finally scattered and fled.

An imperial decree was gazetted to-day imposing a surtax of 50 per cent above the general customs tariff upon the chief imports of Spain and her colonies. This is a reply to Spain's imposition of the maximum tariff upon German goods.

In the military balloon department in Tannenberg to-day a gasometer blew up with a terrific report, causing considerable damage.

SPAIN, May 25th. A plot to blow up the Parliament buildings and the Bourse has been discovered. The police seized several bombshells and arrested two Australians and Italians charged with complicity in the conspiracy.

PORT SAID, May 25th. News was received to-day that a great battle had been fought near Lake Nyaasa between the British forces and the natives, who have been a source of considerable trouble in the British colony. They attacked the British post at Fort McCole, numbering 2000 warriors. Major Edwards, in command of 200 troops, including 500 Sikhs, defended the fort. Some heavy fighting followed, and finally the natives sustained a crushing defeat and fled. The slaves were pursued by part of the British force, who found 100 slaves and 2000 head of cattle and a large number of wounded. Among the dead were many British soldiers. When this news was sent here peace reigned throughout the district.

BUDAPEST, May 25th. The trial at Klausenburg of twenty-three members of the Executive Committee of the Romanian National party in Hungary, on the charge of treason in causing the publication of a document denouncing the act of union of Austria and Hungary, was concluded to-day. Twenty of the prisoners were convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from eight months to five years, and to pay the costs of publishing their sentences in all newspapers.

NAPOLI (Mexico), May 25th. The American archeologists who went to a recently discovered deserted city in the Sierra Madre found another hidden city five Spanish leagues north of the first, and Leader C. W. Penland says these cities were evidently the capitals of a wealthy district long before the Aztecs. The two are connected by underground passages hewn out of the solid rock.

LONDON, May 25th. The Cabinet crisis in France is more serious in what it portends than the ordinary overturn of a Ministry in a country where such political gymnastics are almost every-day affairs. The prospect of a Presidential election under the auspices of a Ministry which a strong government would not take up the matter and show that he is innocent, and a noteworthy example should be made of the rascals who cause all this trouble.

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There were some shrewd politics involved in Castimir-Petier's retirement. No one doubts that he permitted, if he did not seek, the adverse vote of the Chamber. He refused to resign to a personal appeal for support, which has been necessary two or three times recently to secure Government majority. His political fortunes are not seriously damaged by his resignation, and the whole political world is speculating as to what his attitude will be in the pending Presidential campaign. The whole situation is a little of which nobody pretends to possess the solution. The comedy promises soon to become farce, and farce is sure to be highly interesting.

A detail of Russian secret police has arrived in London to act as a special guard to the Czar while he is in the city. The police profess to have information that nihilists concerned in a plot to kill the Czar are coming to London from Switzerland and France, their plan being to attack the Czar while he is visiting the Queen at Windsor at the end of June.

All English ports are being carefully watched by the Russian police, and all suspected persons are being shadowed. Princess Alia of Hesse, who is betrothed to the Czar, is at Harrogate, and the Czar is expected to arrive in the city on the 10th inst. The Princess is in the city. She has taken the baths at Schwalbach, Neuheim and other places in Germany without deriving any benefit.

PARIS, May 25th. Since the arrest of the anarchists Guich, Beulin and Guich, the police have discovered that Guich, who is worth 6,000 francs, paid Muller, who is also in custody, to execute the bomb outrage at Liege, in Belgium. Guich is also shown to have been an accomplice of Matha and Fenein in the Cafe Foyot explosion in this city on April 4. Matha was arrested on suspicion soon after the explosion of the bomb in the hallway of the residence of Dr. Renoussin in the Rue de la Paix, Liege, on the night of May 14.

M. Brisson has declined to form a Cabinet. It would thus appear that a purely Radical Ministry is impossible. M. Dapuy, Radical, says a coalition Cabinet is more likely to succeed. If the plans of President Carnot will send a message to the Chamber announcing that he will not be a candidate for re-election.

M. Dapuy had an interview with President Carnot this afternoon. He promised to consider the situation and report to the President at the earliest possible moment.

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ROME, June 5th. The Italian Chamber, after a long session, has adopted by a narrow majority the motion of Signor Crispi to appoint a committee of enquiry to consider and report upon the Bill to effect economies in the Budget.

June 6th. Mr. Ballou has asked Sir W. W. Harcourt to appoint a day to discuss a friendly resolution in favour of a railway to Uganda. Sir W. W. Harcourt has promised to give the matter his consideration.

June 6th. Mr. Fowler, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, said he regretted the recent cases of soldiers shooting natives in India, but it was impossible to absolutely prohibit soldiers from carrying arms when on duty.

The United States Senate has finally adopted a duty of forty per cent ad valorem on raw and refined sugar. The payment of bounties ceases on January 1st next.

BERLIN, June 7th. Minister Padowosky, at the closing of the German Saver Commission, said that the enquiry had proved the necessity for great caution, lest the remedies should prove worse than the disease. Government, he said, would only consider all the practical proposals submitted to the Commission.

LONDON, June 8th. Mr. Fowler yesterday received Moulvi Raghoo Din Ahmed regarding the grievances of Indian pilgrims to Mecca. Mr. Fowler, in reply, pointed out to the sufferer, and said that Government was ever ready to redress grievances. He promised to immediately spread with the Lord and Bombay Governments on the matter.

The papers are unanimous in remarking that, notwithstanding the vigorous language of M. Hanotaux in the African debate yesterday, he failed to explain the grievances of France against the Congo Treaty.

The following is the result of the race for the O. The Duke of Portland's horse, Amiable, by St. Simon—Tact—won.

Sir R. W. Griffiths' horse, Sweet Duchess, by Haglog—Grand Duchess—won.

Lord Cadogan's horse, S. Sarav, by Saraband—Wild Hyacinth—won.

Sir E. Grey, replying to a question, said that Germany had agreed for assurances that the lease of the port of Tientsin was not to affect the existing frontier or German rights under the Convention of 1858. Complete assurances had, he said, been given to Germany on both points.

Colonel Madden has been gazetted a Companion of the Bath for services at Gumbila. In the divorce case of Sullivan vs. Norton, a Madras barrister, a decree nisi has been granted, with 3,000 damages.

Yokohama has beaten Sussex by 165 runs. Middlesex has beaten Lancashire by one wicket.

The death of an owner of the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

June 11th. It is rumored that the French map of 1894 at present at Saigon have been ordered by the French Government to be destroyed.

VINNA, June 11th. The Ministerial crisis in Hungary has been settled. The Emperor has charged M. Welsky to reform the Cabinet, thereby publicly conveying his approval of the Chief Ministers' policy while adhering to his refusal to create Peers.

LONDON, June 11th. In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Dapuy, replying to a question, said the Government had intended to France its readiness to enter into a general discussion on all African questions, and that Lord Dufferin had an interview with M. Hanotaux to-day, on the subject.

The strike of London cabbies has ended, owing to the mediation of Mr. Agnew. The Union of London cabbies is in the interior while giving some orders. It is reported that his death was caused through poison. Troubles are feared and caravans have already been plundered at Rabat.

June 12th. Lord Kimberley, replying to Lord Stanmore, said Sir George Portman's proposals were being considered by Government. He was unable to say whether the proposal to place passengers on Victoria Express line would be adopted. Captain Colville, his lordship added, had been consulted as to what measures were required for the safety of Uganda.

THE KOREAN IMBROGLIO. (FRANCIS CURRIER CORRESPONDENT.)

On the 11th inst., the Chinese cruiser Tachew, of 1,200 tons, and the American Admiral on board, from Nigao, and a Japanese gunboat from Chosai have arrived.

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PASSENGERS BOOKED FOR THE FAR EAST.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer Orus, from Marseilles, June 10th.—To Yokohama: Mr. and Mrs. J. Harmond and family, Mr. Hosoke Nagase.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer Salente, from Marseilles, June 24th.—To Yokohama: Mr. Yamamoto, To Baku: Captain Achikan. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Sibling and child.

P. P. and O. steamer Oceana, from London, May 25th.—To Yokohama: Mr. Whitall. To Shanghai: Mr. G. A. Mayra, Mr. A. B. Rynd. To Hongkong: Mr. Archibald McKirdy, Mr. Williams. From B. India, June 3rd.—To Shanghai: Mr. B. Schmecker.

Per P. and O. steamer Australia, from London, June 8th.—To Shanghai: Mr. Henry Clapp. To Hongkong: Mr. McCollum, Miss Townley, Surgeon William Spry. From Rindist, June 17th.—To Kobe: Mr. E. W. Barton-Wright.

Per Canadian Pacific steamer Empress of Japan from Vancouver, June 25th.—To Shanghai: Mr. A. W. Hunt, Mr. B. W. Brackenbury, Mr. J. K. Teyed. To Hongkong: Mr. C. S. Freeman.

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Intimations.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

THE HONGKONG DAIRY

(ESTABLISHED 1871.)
GARDEN ROAD, AND CAUSEWAY BAY.

FRESH MILK,
FRESH BUTTER,
CREAM,
CREAM CHEESE AND
NEW LAID EGGS.

ALWAYS ON HAND FOR CASH, OR TO ORDER.
MILK FROM ONE COW FOR BABIES, BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.
NONE BUT THE FRESHEST AND BEST SUPPLIED.

ADDRESS:—
J. KENNEDY,
PROPRIETOR,
GARDEN ROAD.
[711]

Yong, 26th April, 1894.

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is a combination of two most valuable remedies, in a palatable and easily digested form, having great healing and strengthening properties, most valuable in consumption and wasting diseases. Read the following:—

"I have found Scott's Emulsion of great benefit in the treatment of phthisical and scrofulous diseases. It is extremely palatable and does not upset the stomach—has removing the great difficulty experienced in the administration of the plain oil."—D. P. KENNA L.R.C.S., Surgeon, St. Vincent's Hospital, Dublin. A. Y. Chemist can supply it. Sole Agent for Hongkong and the Empire of China—Chan A. Fook, at Watkins & Co., Hongkong.—Advt.

Wanted.

FOR A TERM FROM 1ST OF AUGUST.

A FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSE, 7 or 8 Rooms, exclusive of BATH-ROOMS.

UPPER LEVELS PREFERRED.

Apply to "S," c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1894. [740]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

SATURDAY, JUNE 30TH, 1894.

AT 2.45 P.M.

COMPETITION, LONG RANGE CUP AND SPOONS; Ranges 700 and 800 yards; Ten Shots. Entrance fee, 30 cents.

